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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE CHANGED PETROGRAD.
PRO-WAR AND PRO-ALLY
DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, July 4.

London and Paris have been en-
heartened by the news from Russia
that Petrograd is ablaze with enthu-
siasm at the resumption of the
Russian offensive. Its already
brilliant successes and the promise of
greater successes to follow. Pro-
war and pro-ally demonstrations are
now being held in Petrograd for the
first time since the revolution. Sir
George Buchanan and Mr. Henderson
had to appear on the balcony of
the British Embassy to reply to the
cheering crowds of demonstrators.

It is recognised in London and
Paris that the battle now begun will
probably take several weeks to reach
conclusion, but the first staggering
blow, on a twenty-mile front, has
been dealt at General Brusiloff's
old antagonist, General Bothmer.

The General commanding the
Russian forces is General Gontov, a
young officer who recently succeeded
General Gurko.

There are indications that the battle
is spreading to the north.
A German communiqué already an-
nounces that there is increased fighting
activity between the Baltic and Pripiat
while from Petrograd comes the news
that the Russian advance guard has re-
crossed the Stokhod in the direction of
Kovel, after a mine explosion and then a
surprise attack which captured the
Austrian trenches.

The Germans were alarmed to find
the Russians well equipped. Their
defences in the hilly wooded Brzezany
area included special redoubts which
required a long artillery hammering
before an attack was possible.

It is noteworthy that the Rus-
sian communiqué mentions as "gal-
lant attackers," a Finnish Division
and a Brigade of Czechs and
Slovaks. The latter are believed to
have been formerly in the Austrian
service. M. Kerensky the Minister of
War has ordered them to be decorated
with red cockades and to be specially
styled "The First of July Regiment."

The offensive has already affected the
Austrian pressure on the Italian Front,
and its extension northwards is bound
to relieve the British and French
Fronts.

HINDENBURG'S LAST HOPE.
HIS RELIANCE ON
SUBMARINES.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.
It is announced in Berlin that
Marshal von Hindenburg and
General Ludendorff have arrived at
the Austrian Headquarters and were
received in audience by the Austrian
Emperor.

Simultaneously, the Austrian and
German papers publish a statement
inspired by Marshal von Hindenburg,
and obviously designed for Austrian
consumption, in which he says:
"Victory is ours if we hold out till
the submarines have done their
work. They will soon force our
enemies to make peace. The latter
know this; hence they continue their
hopeless attacks." The statement
concludes by saying: "Our alliance
with Austria is unshakable."

SERBIA AND GREECE.
AN EXCHANGE OF
TELEGRAMS.

ATHENS, July 4.
Telegrams have been exchanged
between M. Pashitch, Premier of
Serbia, and M. Venizelos. The lat-
ter says the Greek nation is now
free. He considers its first duty will
be faithfully to execute the obli-
gations of the alliance with Serbia.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

OVER THE ESSEX COAST.

LONDON, July 4.

The Press Bureau announces that
enemy aeroplanes appeared over the
Essex coast at seven o'clock this
morning.
The anti-aircraft guns came into
action.
Some bombs were dropped but
details have not yet been received.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that
from twelve to fourteen aeroplanes
attacked Harwich from the north-
west, this morning. The latest re-
ports state that eight people were
killed and 22 injured. There was
slight material damage.

The anti-aircraft guns broke up the
enemy's formation, but the low lying
clouds rendered visibility bad. Our
aeroplanes engaged the raiders who
turned towards the sea without
attempting to penetrate inland.

The raid lasted only a few minutes.

FURTHER RAIDS ON BRUGES

DOCKS.

LONDON, July 4.

The Admiralty announces that on
the night of July 2-3 we carried
out raids on Bruges docks and the
ammunition depots at Lichtervelde.
Several tons of bombs were
dropped with good results.
All our machines returned.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There was considerable reciprocal
artillery activity in the region of
Ypres and an enemy raid to the
south-east of Laventie.

Aerial activity has markedly in-
creased. Our aeroplanes participated
in successful artillery work and
bombing raids. Four German aero-
planes were brought down, and two
were driven down. One of our
machines is missing.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There has been considerable rec-
iprocal artillery activity at numerous
points.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 4.

A French communiqué reports:—
There was considerable artillery
activity to the north of St. Quentin
and on the left of the Meuse, and
also towards Hill 804 and in Cham-
pagne, in the Montmiller and
Moutteton sectors.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES IN

JUNE.

LONDON, July 4.

Reuter is informed that the Nor-
wegian shipping losses, from German
submarines and mines, during June,
were 48, totalling 60,000 tons.
Twenty-six lives were lost.

SWEDISH TRAWLERS SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.

Several Swedish trawlers have
been sunk by German submarines.
DESTROYER SUNK IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, July 4.

A torpedo-boat destroyer, while
convoying a merchant ship on June
28, sank in the Mediterranean.
Twenty-nine people are missing.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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HONGKONG GYMREANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMREANA MEETING of the SEASON will be held at HARRY VALENTINE'S on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, commencing at 8.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymreana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1918

NOTICE.

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M. GAINS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1917

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MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1921

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. E.C.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the MASONIC HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Persons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TOWNSEND, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1918

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ROCKEFELLER WORK IN CHINA.

FOUNDATION TO BUILD \$1,000,000
HOSPITALS IN PEKING AND SHANGHAI.

New York, May 30.

Carrying out the project conceived eight years ago of giving China an effective medical, surgical and sanitary system, the Rockefeller Foundation will start soon the construction of two large hospitals, one in Peking and the other in Shanghai, for the work of the China Medical Board, a subsidiary of the Foundation. In addition, the Foundation will enlarge the Union Medical College of Peking, which it has taken over from the missionary agencies which founded it. It is understood that the hospitals will cost at least \$1,000,000 each. It is probable that they will not be named until the war is over.

Within a few weeks Dr. Frank Bennett, a Baltimore contractor, will start for China to build the hospitals, the first of which will be constructed in Peking. It is to be modelled after the John Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and the plans were drawn after suggestions by Dr. Winford H. Smith, Superintendent of John Hopkins. A Chicago firm of architects drew the plans.

The construction of the hospital is the outcome of investigations during the last five years by two commissions for the Rockefeller Foundation. The first, which visited China in 1914, was headed by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago. The second commission went to China in 1915 and again in 1916. The plan to give China a much-needed medical reform took definite shape at a meeting of the China Medical Board in New York last year following the return from Europe of the commission composed of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Director of the China Medical Board; Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; and Dr. William H. Welch, the noted pathologist of John Hopkins University.

to co-operate with MISSIONARIES. It was announced at that time that the plan of the board contemplated the erection of two hospitals in China at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, the annual upkeep of which would be something like \$300,000. The plan also called for the co-operation of the China Medical Board with the missionary agencies, which have a number of smaller hospitals and medical schools in China.

AMERICAN DOCTORS FOR THE FRONT.

HELP IN THE NEW SURGERY OF WAR.

The news that 1000 American surgeons are to be sent to Europe affords a further illustration of the foresight of our own Army medical authorities. The policy with which the name of Sir Alfred Keogh is identified in the public mind is the policy of looking ahead and being prepared. Some months ago it was reported that the War Office were inviting American doctors to come to this country and give their help. A foolish and short-sighted campaign against the step was organized in the supposed interests of British doctors. Events, however, have amply justified the War Office point of view.

It is appropriate at this moment to recall the many and notable services rendered by American doctors and American friends to the wounded of France and Britain. At the very beginning of the war, in the days of the Battle of the Aisne, Americans in Paris opened one of the most perfect hospitals which this age of hospitals has known—the Lycee Pasteur, in Paris. Those who were privileged to inspect this "gift to humanity," as it was called, which are found nowhere else in the world, and the medical problems of China are in other ways different from those which American physicians are used to meeting, and it is for these reasons that the China Medical Board believes that trained natives will make the best doctors for China. The Foundation may also give financial aid to the smaller missionary hospitals in many parts of the country.

No legal requirements, at present. The Medical Board faces the problem of getting the Chinese Government to establish medical standards before its task will be accomplished. At present the Chinese medical practitioner is subject to no legal requirements; he simply announces himself as a physician and goes ahead and practices. In many cases the right to practice medicine is taken as hereditary, and the remedies used are inherited from father to son. The Chinese "drug stores" have an astounding list of compounds.

The teachers at the Rockefeller hospitals will also have to overcome the traditional horrors of the Chinese for dissection of the human body. The Chinese practitioner makes little pretence of knowing anything about surgery, except his acquaintance with the spots where he can use his needles. There are, of course, some Western physicians practicing in the ports of China, but they reach a relatively small part of the vast population. Inoculation for small pox, however, is one of the things observed in China for many years. Quinine is also freely used by the native practitioners.

Dr. Buttrick was for years active in missionary work.

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No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10
TALKOR DOCK	100	10	10	10
Demersopolis Dock	100	10	10	10
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 6th July, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
HONGKONG.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
(Relieved to Sale Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.)

Consisting of:—
Wardrobes, Washstands, Bureaus,
Dining Table and Chairs, etc., etc., &c.
Also
Gramophone and Records.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1923

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 10th July, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
HONGKONG.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES,
etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Double and Single Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric
Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-
wood Screens, Sundry Blackwood
Furniture, including Large Overmantel,
One Large Telescope by Wray, London,
Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain
Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass
Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second
hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators,
etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1921

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
HONGKONG.

A Consignment of
Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, and
Serviettes, Singed and Double Bed Sheets,
Hollow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass
Cloth, Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap,
Dress Material, Hair Combs, Linen,
Brown Holland, etc., etc.

Also
A variety assortment of
Large and small Brass Vases, Jar-
dinieres, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases,
Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain
Vases, etc., etc.

And
A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen
Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1922

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery. In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow: in sickness the appetite is often sickle and depraved. Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy addressing a post card to 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. You will be well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, also obtainable one bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8. from above address.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak
Hongkong, and being Rural Building
Lot No. 10.

In One Lot

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lysbait," 104 The
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the
Colony of Hongkong with an area of
12,403 square feet and registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 10.

The lot is held for the unexpired
residue of a term of 75 years, created
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 23rd day of April 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 6th July, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Number of Lots of
"ELKINGTON PLATE"
Consisting of:—

Ice Pitchers,
Coffee Pots,
Entrée Dishes,
etc., etc., etc.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1930

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEEN AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1903) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (By Rev. G. A.
Barnby, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Eastern
Churches) 100

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
(By E. J. Ebbel) 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND
RAIL MEMORANDUM 20

WARNING BOOKS (See page 20)

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 9.

MR. BALFOUR AS PROPHECY.

There have been few more menac-
ing years for the British people than
1890. It was the year of the Jam-
son Raid, the Kaiser's telegram to
President Kruger, and the efforts of
Germany to array the European
powers against us. But these
developments were preceded by a yet
more alarming incident. At the close
of 1890, President Cleveland address-
ed his famous Message to Congress
on the Venezuelan Boundary dis-
pute, and when the New Year
opened, it was under the threatening
shadow of the possibility of an armed
conflict between Great Britain and
the United States. When Mr.
Balfour came to Glasgow to address
a public meeting on January 14 he
spoke of our isolation in Europe,
and contrasted it with the similar
condition which had prevailed a cen-
tury before when one section at least
of the people openly sympathised
with the enemies of England. "If,"
he continued, "which Heaven forbid,
the time should come when England
should again and herself fighting for
very life against the forces arrayed
against her, then I prophesy that no
such bitter divisions shall be found in
our ranks, but that Scotsmen and
Englishmen and Irishmen of all
parties—whether they inhabit this
island or whether they form part of
that great colonial Empire
which is our boast, and pride—
will be found to forget the party
differences which built so largely in
times of national repose, and that
they will join harmoniously, un-
der one undivided host to meet every
danger by which the Empire can be
threatened." We have lived to dis-
cover that in one quarter an age of
concession and conciliation has not
obliterated all the evil and smouldering
incendies of preceding centuries.
Yet, on the whole, the prophecy has
been splendidly realised. The hour
of trial came in 1914, and proved the
loyalty of the Empire and the unity
of Great Britain to be pure gold.

EXTRANEITY VERBOSITY.

Some of the Scottish members are
gaining an uneasiness notoriety in the
House of Commons for verbosity. The
record for Friday of Mr. Pringle,
the member for North-West Lanark,
is worth setting out in all its details.
He appeared twice during questions,
made 12 speeches on the Bill of
Civilians Bill, and had 8 other record-
ed interruptions. His voice was
therefore raised on 23 occasions in a
sitting of five hours. Mr. Hogge,
the eloquent member for East Edin-
burgh, had better look after his
laurels, for his "pneumonia" in Fri-
day's official report of the debate
number only 12. Mr. Gladstone
used to think well of the House of
Commons as a school of discipline;
but Mr. Disraeli had a livelier sense
of its weaknesses when he spoke of
"the headless rhetoric which is the
appanage of all who sit below the
gangway." In that quarter of the
House, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Hogge
are always claimants for their rights
as the "younger sons" of politics.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

More fabulous Mares.—Hor. I. iv.
The thaw has come! The skies are clear,
The gawk's been heard—the spring is here.
The sweetest time of a' the year!
The birds are chanting
An' fragrant buds are on the brier,
An' green leaves clead the plankin'
Owre the clean land the plooman sings
The rattlin' seed; the shepherd sings
Beside his flock among the springs.
Me the adviser,
They wadna change their lot wi' kings,
Wi' Chancellor or Kaiser.

Free mornin' ear till late at night
Livin' is just one long delight;
There's work, of course, to keep them
right,
But 'tis the gleamin'
There's social glee an' converse bright,
An' lads wi' lasses roamin'.

Death striked a'wa' the joyous scene,
Transmute what is to what has been;
And with the same unchanging men,
Rigidly callous.

Darkens the cottage on the green
An' desolates the palace.

J. LOUIE ROBERTSON.

SOLDIERS' SONGS.

In a clever if somewhat academic
way novel, one of the characters, who
bears the strains of "Tipperary"
sung by a company of recruits outside
his window, is made to moralise thus:

"Lillibullero drove my King out of
Ireland, and the Marsellaise drove
the Church out of France; democracy
in the ascendancy has a taste for songs,
and I don't like democracy to be in
the ascendancy." But at the present
time has our soldier democracy shown
this "taste for songs"? If it has,
its taste has not risen very high.

Neither Tommy nor Jock will have
anything to do with a jolly pitched
tune or words. Anything full of soul
or flamboyantly patriotic is his abhor-
rence. He prefers something from
the music hall or the revue, some-
thing with "go" to it. And if the
chorus is catchy, be the words what
they may, he sings it till he is sick,
and then sings it aside for the next
novelty.

"Soldiers of the King"
was a civilian song taken up at a
martial period. But it was to the
strains of "A Little Bit Off the Top"
that regiments went into action in
South Africa, at least some of them
did. The present day song, "If you
were the only girl in the world," is
from a successful revue.

The rag-time melody still lingers,
writes a correspondent of the Glasgow
"Bulletin," and the other day he
heard a company of bright, smiling
fellows, who had "packed up their
troubles in their new kit bag," going
to the station to the lift of a sym-
phonized tune, helped out by a primi-
tive instrument.

There are soldier songs that are
almost hymns. "Land of hope and
glory" is an example. But it is
only for state occasions, before the
high altar of patriotism. In this
category, also falls the magnificent
"Battle Hymn of the Republic,"
with its opening lines like a clarion
call, "Mine eyes have seen the glory
of the coming of the Lord." If the
American troops bring their own
songs with them to Europe, "John
Brown's Body" will probably be
replaced by somebody else's endevour.

I remember, says "A. B. U.," a lady
writing at the time of the great Ger-
man invasion of Belgium that her
eyes grew weary of the endless
columns of men in their field-grey
uniforms, all clanking an interminable
"Wacht am Rhein." But it is noted
that this song has now almost died
away from their lips.

The late Professor Craib said that
the ordinary individual in this coun-
try could not understand the rever-
ence and love, almost amounting to
worship, of the Rhine by the German
people. It was extolled in song and
legend, and its romance was a pecu-
liar heritage. The German
psychology, however, is one of the
mysteries of the war. The Hun's
Lutheran chant was an echo of his
War Lord's utterances. And as for
his "Wacht am Rhein," our soldiers
characteristically reply by singing,
"When we're wound up the watch
on the Rhine."

A BONNIE RED.

In one of our Scottish police offices
a clean cell with a comfortable bed
is kept for home-coming soldiers who
happen to be "stranded." It was
occupied the other night by a cheer-
ful soul straight from the trenches.
He did not, however, sleep in the
bed, but had what he called "a cozy
snook" on the floor. "I couldn't
think of dirtying the fine white
sheet," he declared, "but I kept
my eye on them till I dozed off. I
haven't had a 'comfy cot' since I left
my dug-out, and till I have that, my
place is soft enough and clean enough
for me." Next morning he was pro-
vided with the bath that, according
to his confession, he needed very
badly.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

Cricket opened quietly in Scotland,
and interest in the game, during the
earlier weeks at least, will be mainly
confined to the schools. The prin-
cipal match of the week was between
Glasgow High School and a repre-
sentative side captained by Mr. D.
M. Ross, when the latter had a good
win.

In Association football only charity
matches are now played. In the
Glasgow Charity Cup competition,
first round, Queen's Park defeated
Clyde, and Partick Thistle, after
extra time, knocked out Third
Lanark. In the Rosebery Charity
Cup, Heart of Mid-Lothian beat
Hibernians, and Arndale beat St.
Bernards. In other charity matches,
Dundee defeated Aberdeen, and Mor-
ton defeated Rangers.

MISCELLANEA.

Three forms of Anti Food Campaign
—the Meatless Meal, the Wheatless
Meal, and the Eat Less Meal.

The Rev. Dr. A. Alexander is the
new Moderator of the Presbyterian
Church of England. A native of
Aberdeen, he has wide experience of
men and movements, gathered in
Bombay, Dundee, and latterly Liver-
pool.

Lord Rosebery has just celebrated
his 70th birthday. In "Who's Who"
his Lordship makes no revelation as
to his "recreations." Although sur-
rounded by golf courses at Dalmeny
no one has ever seen him carrying a
club or addressing a ball; but it is
known that at one time, at least, he
indulged in a little bicycling within
his own grounds.

The veteran Miss Gordon Cumming
advised us to collect dandelion leaves,
boil them, and serve them with
appropriate seasoning. The recipe
was said to be a success. Then
another lady recommended rhubarb
leaves. Upon this a third lady
replied that she had tried rhubarb
leaves and that they made her very
ill. The moral seems to be—Do not
experiment with vegetables, or, if
you do, try them first on a neighbour.

Two Scottish soldiers on their way
to France on return from leave were
caught by a taxi outside Victoria
Station. One of them was knocked
over and as he picked himself up
little the worse, his mate growled—
"Mebbe ye'll believe it's busier then
Kirkintilloch now."

NEW SUBSIDIARY COINS.

AN EXPERIMENT OF THE
NANKING MINT.

The Nanking mint has begun the issue
of new subsidiary coins of a face value
of fifty, twenty and ten cents respec-
tively. In a proclamation issued jointly
by General Feng Kuo-chang, Military
Governor of Kiangnan, and the Civil
Governor, Mr. Tai Yaoling, on May
24, it was announced that the Nan-
king mint was following the example
of the chief mint in regard to the
purchase and destruction of old sub-
sidiary coins and the minting of new
ones. These coins were certified to
carry weight and fineness in accordance
with the regulations for national coinage.
The people were enjoined to abide by
the national coinage regulations in the
use of subsidiary coins in multiples of
ten, without any discount whatever.
Anyone refusing to accept the coins
would be dealt with in accordance with
the National Coinage Regulations.

Two or three points suggest themselves
at once for criticism in this proclamation;
for example, where is the money to be
found for the redemption and destruction
of old coins; and which precise dollar
is to be chosen as the one to which the
new coinage is to stand in a steady ratio
of two, five and ten?

The great fault of those charged with
the direction of Chinese mints is the
over-production of subsidiary coins.
If they confined themselves to the lec-
timate function of a mint, that is, the
supply of just the quantity of subsidiary
coins required by the market, all would
be well. Instead of that they invariably
coin as much as they can get into cir-
culation. The mints, in a word, are look-
ed upon as means of money making. To
ensure the acceptance of subsidiary
coins without discounts it would be neces-
sary for them to be of the same fineness
as the dollar. In a country like
China the Government could not force a
currency upon the people at more than
its intrinsic value, because ultimately all
these coins are turned into silver. The
new coins are believed to be 700 fine,
while those they are supposed to replace
are 800 fine. Obviously, as eventually
the new coins will be turned into silver,
they will have their value assessed on
that basis. The Chinese authorities
harbour the curious delusion that they
can, by proclamation, give to coins more
than their intrinsic value, which is
clearly impossible.

The Chinese Government at one time
were prepared to put into operation a
currency scheme by which the fineness
of the coins would be fixed, and the
minting and reorganization of the cur-
rency generally would be carried out
under capable foreign direction and
supervision. That scheme had all sorts
of backing, but it was never carried into
effect. The latest expedient of the Nan-
king mint does not suggest that any sort
of settled scheme is being carried out,
and the last rate of China's currency
seems likely to be worse than the first.
N. C. Daily News.

THE MAN WHO
GETS THERE

Is the man who has blood—
rich, rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt Works, London, England"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HUIJIAN, a Chinese graduate turned in-
structor, has been a teacher of European
Officials and Merchants in this Colony for years.
He has a good method of training Europeans in
the Chinese language, and is prepared to
give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He
has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "The China Mail," Office,
5 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

SAVARESSE'S
CAPSULES

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt Works, London, England"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

INTIMATIONS

Feed the Tired Brain and
Jangled Nerves with

Sanaphos

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

All and Always British.

SANAPHOS is completely soluble, easily mixed,
particularly palatable.

SANAPHOS is based on milk reinforced by scientific
combination with life-giving Phosphorus.

SANAPHOS is easily digestible, and in this respect
differs from all the other Nerve foods which are
mere Casein preparations.

SANAPHOS has now been perfected, and made attractive and immediately
effective. It is obtainable, together with Samples and all information, from—
the following Wholesale Agents:—Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's
Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd.,
Middlesex Street, London, England.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the
name LEA & PERRINS is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

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SAVARESSE'S
CAPSULES

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt Works, London, England"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

[QUALITY.]

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

DEVONIA—No. 4, Park Road. Six Rooms, Bathroom, with garden and tennis court. HOUSES in Shantien, Canton. Nos. 21 and 43.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Kashida Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, wharves and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1917 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages, are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 13th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 16th July, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEIDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "RINDJAU" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 12th July, 1917, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 16th July, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Princess Victoria's birthday (1858).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Elkington Plate at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 7—
2.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

TUESDAY, July 10—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 12—
Princess John's Birthday (1906).

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Bras, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 14—
Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15—
St. Swithun's Day.

TUESDAY, July 17—
Auction of "Hydrolite" 184

Fig Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lummett's Sale Rooms.

the kind, and the fact of his seeking refuge in the Japanese Legation may be taken as satisfactory evidence to the contrary. As for General LUK WING TING, whose attitude in this crisis is a matter of very great interest in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, how is this statement in the Imperial Edict to be reconciled with the declaration in his telegraphic statement to Peking, but a fortnight since? In that document the curious statement is made that the President commands sympathy and appreciation for "his willingness to swallow insult for the sake of greater things and his painful endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement." Standing alone this may be regarded as a somewhat equivocal statement, but towards the end of the telegram General LUK declared: "Should any one dare to raise more objections and continue to make indiscriminate demands, or to shake the foundation of the country by changing the form of Government, I, being a stupid but straightforward man, know only one course of action, and that is to maintain the Republic and protect the Chief Executive." It is this "pillar of the State" who is now said to have memorialised for the return of the Imperial Court, and who has been appointed Viceroy of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. General CHANG HSUN himself in his telegram to the provinces a fortnight ago declared that the only aim of the "military reorganisation" was "to reform politics and consolidate the foundation of the country." "It is as plain as day," he said, "that we have no ulterior motives." And this represents the tone and purport of all the declarations by the Tsuchuns which followed upon the acceptance by the President of the demands made by the Tsuchuns: they apologise for their insubordination and extol the wisdom and magnanimity of the President. Not a word occurs in any of them to suggest that only by a restoration of the monarchy could "joy again fill the land." Until the atmosphere of deceit and mendacity is cleared and the real sentiments of the Tsuchuns, who "are the powers in the land," are revealed, it will be premature to express any opinion on the prospects in China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The T. T. dollar exchange rate on London this morning was 2/6½. This afternoon it had risen to 2/6 7/8.

We are asked to state that the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next on board the "Onesie," which leaves Statue Pier at 8 p.m.

It has been reported to the Police that armed men last night forced their way into No. 1 Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, The robbers were frightened by house servants and fled, taking with them only \$35 worth of goods.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—
Lo Chop Shan, \$50.

A Chinese shopkeeper residing at No. 2 Broadwood Road has reported to the Police that some person last night entered his house, by climbing over the back verandah, and stole money, jewellery and clothing to the total sum of \$111.50, and also a cheque for \$2,000.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller has left for Japan for two months' holiday for the benefit of his health.

To-morrow is the birthday of Princess Victoria, the King's second sister. The Princess was born in 1848 and is three years younger than King George.

It will be seen from the "Orders" of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, that His Majesty the King has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Lady May (Commandant of No. 1 Hongkong Voluntary Aid Detachment) to be a Lady of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

SHANGHAI THE SEAT OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC.

An important meeting of Naval and Military officials was held in Shanghai yesterday. Among those present were Ching Piek Kwong, Minister for the Navy in the late Cabinet, Admiral Shah Ching Ping, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Ye, Loo Wing Cheong and others.

It was decided that the Government of the Republic should be established in Shanghai, where also the Headquarters of the joint expeditionary armies will be established.

President Li Yuan Hung has been invited to come to Shanghai as President of the Republic.

It is reported that the President has been brought out of the "prohibited city" by a detachment of Japanese soldiers and it is believed that, if he is escorted by Japanese soldiers, the President will be able to leave Peking without molestation by Chang Hsun's troops.

It is also reported that, in consequence of the protests which the restoration has evoked, General Chang Hsun is preparing to remove the Emperor to Jehol.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

The Shanghai politicians are negotiating with the nineteen provinces to elect General Fung Kwok Cheong (Vice-President of the Republic) as Generalissimo of the expeditionary armies, with Headquarters at Nanking.

General Fung Kwok Cheong has declared that he will fight to a finish for the maintenance of the Republic.

FIGHTING REPORTED AT HSUICHOW.

Some rather contradictory information has been circulated to-day in an "Express" issued by a Chinese paper. The message is from Tientsin and it states that there is great apprehension at Peking as a revolutionary army of 50,000 is gathering to maintain the Republican system of Government, and General Chang Hsun is reported to be alarmed.

This morning Republican troops are leaving Tientsin by express trains with the intention of besieging the capital.

General Chang Hsun's troops are also alarmed at the gathering storm, and some of them have already come over to the Republican Army and it is expected that a considerable number of those who remain will revolt.

It is also reported that Republican troops have surrounded the city of Hsuehchow, the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, in Anhui, and fought the troops with the result that large numbers of them joined forces with the Republicans.

But the message then goes on to say that the Republican leaders in Tientsin are awaiting reliable information that Hsuehchow has been captured and they will then arrange for an attack on Peking.

WRECK OF A CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAMER.

The China Merchants' steamer *Anping* while on a voyage to Tientsin from Chefoo ran aground and sank. The passengers and crew were saved. The steamer *Tung Wah* is being dispatched to solve the *Anping*.

TRAVELLING GERMANS.

A passenger to Java by a Dutch steamer recounts that, between Telok Betong and Java, a prow was met which was coasting from one island to the other, trying, thus, to reach Java. In the prow were about ten to a dozen Germans, a couple of whom were masquerading as islanders. The Germans know very well that they may not travel on any steamer. The steamer stopped shortly after leaving Padang, information having been received that there was a German on board. This information turned out to be incorrect.

With the passing of the old Criterion says a Note-writer in London contemporary by the middle-aged Londoner. The old "Cri" bar, whose unique features are preserved in the topical music hall lyrics sung in the hey-day of its bright career, was probably the best-known rendezvous in the whole of the British Empire. It reflected a phase of London life that has suffered eclipse, a sort of half-way house between the old "Old Bill" and "Divan," and the modern restaurants of to-day susceptible of a mingling of the two. And it is to be placed in a great war restaurant. Well, there can be only one name for it, Le Dome "Cri."

EDUCATORS IN SOUTH CHINA.

RECEPTION BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

(From Our Canton Correspondent.)

One of the greatest gatherings of the educators in Canton that has ever been held, assembled at H.E. Chu Hing Lam's Yamen in the afternoon of the 3rd inst. We seldom see so many of the foreign residents assembled at one place. Educators of all kinds, representing all the leading foreign nations, engaged in every kind of educational work were present.

H.E. the Governor told the educators that he had visited their work in Canton; he had seen what they are doing, what their motives are, and he had seen some of the splendid results of their work, and he wanted to meet them in a social way and thank them for their efforts to help his people in their struggles to secure modern education. His Excellency has visited all the leading Mission schools during their recent commencements and has spoken to the student body. He has shown a commendable zeal for his people in their good work at these schools and his interest in their welfare is exceedingly fortunate at this period. Many of the educators have had him to drink tea with them, and his interest in their work and the joy he has manifested at the good work done by the Chinese boys and girls, have been an encouragement not received in the past from men of his standing.

SOME NOTABLE SPEECHES.

His Excellency's address to the educators marks an epoch in the history of education in South China. One of the older missionaries, who has been in Canton for about twenty-five years, remarked that she had never seen anything like the attitude shown towards the work of missionary education. His Excellency manifested yesterday in his speech. His address showed a clear insight into the problems of the hour and an earnest desire to see the work of the missionary educator progress rapidly.

His Excellency was followed by H.M. the British Consul-General who with fitting words replied to the grateful speech of the Governor. H.M. Consul-General was statesmanlike in his reply, showing that we are not unmindful of the appreciation of such men as the Civil Governor of this province.

H.M. Consul-General was followed by the U.S. Consul-General. He spoke about the far-reaching work of the missionary educator. All the great leaders of national life and ideals are realizing more and more that the heart must be reached by Divine power as shown in the life and teaching of the world's Saviour before any government can be reformed and established with any degree of permanency.

All the speeches were of a high order and in accord with the purposes of the educators of South China.

THE SOCIAL FEATURE.

The Governor's band was present to furnish music throughout the afternoon. Tea and cakes, cold drinks and sandwiches were served beautifully, songs were sung, and much time spent mixing with each other in a very informal way. The whole affair was a very happy one, and the more remarkable by reason of the fact of present developments in the North.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles promptly. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

POCKET-PICKING.

An unemployed Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with pocket-picking in Des Voeux Road West.

Inspector Brazil said it was alleged that the defendant had yesterday stolen \$55, in bank notes from the person of a Chinese farmer en-route to Singapore, whilst the latter was walking in Des Voeux Road West.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after hearing the case His Worship imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

A LARCENY FROM ADMIRALTY GODOWN.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner this morning defended four Chinese coolies who were brought before Mr. Dyer Ball on the charge of stealing a quantity of coal, valued at \$15, from the Admiralty Godown in Kowloon.

The magistrate formally adjourned the case until to-morrow.

A SERIOUS CASE.

A Chinese coolie was charged with doing bodily injury yesterday to a small girl in Yau-mat. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared in his defence.

Sergeant Willis stated that he would call witnesses to give evidence to the effect that the defendant had poured acid over the child's head. The acid went down her back and burned the clothes off her body. The little girl was at present being treated at the Government Civil Hospital. The child was badly burnt and the case against the defendant was a very serious one.

His Worship formally remanded the defendant in Victoria Gaol until next Thursday morning.

IGNORANT OF THE LAW.

A Chinese trader, en route to Canton from Swatow, was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of exporting Hongkong silver dollars without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance of the law of the Colony, and His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, and ordered the defendant to change the silver dollars into bank notes.

A SOLICITOR'S COMPLAINT.

A Chinese was this morning brought before Mr. Dyer Ball on the charge of committing a nuisance outside Mr. M. J. D. Stephens' office, in Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Brazil informed the magistrate that whilst Mr. Stephens had had the defendant charged, he would not appear in Court. Mr. Stephens, however, had explained that upon leaving his office yesterday he slipped, and nearly fell on the foot of the defendant who had been spilling over the side walk.

In answer to the charge the defendant said that he was only one of a number of other Chinese who "took their rice" in front of Mr. Stephens' office.

Inspector Brazil stated that Mr. Stephens had complained that every day a number of Chinese "took their chow" in front of his office, and these men were a source of continual annoyance. Mr. Stephens seemed very much put out that these people are permitted to exist at all, added the Inspector.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

An Indian watchman employed at the Kowloon Docks was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charges of being drunk and disorderly and breaking four panes of glass in a public latrine in Cook Street, Hinghom.

In answer to the two charges the defendant said that he was so drunk yesterday that he could not say what he had done.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on the first charge and \$5 on the second charge.

THEFT FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning "Jacob," the chauffeur in the employ of His Excellency the Governor, charged a Chinese with stealing a rubber raincoat, valued at \$4.50, and a box containing two pairs of chopsticks from Government House.

"Jacob" stated that about a year ago the defendant was employed at Government House. It had been the defendant's duty to assist the complainant in taking care of His Excellency's motor car. The raincoat was the property of His Excellency the Governor.

whilst leaving Government House with the stolen articles in his possession. Upon being taken into Police custody the defendant admitted having stolen the raincoat and chopsticks from Government House.

The Magistrate, remarking that the offence was a serious one as the defendant had formerly been employed on the premises from which he had committed the theft, sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour.

ANOTHER CONVICTION IN LOTTERY PRINTING CASE.

Mr. Schofield's cook, the second defendant in the case in which five Chinese were last week charged with printing and publishing lottery tickets, and also with keeping a common gambling house, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant, who last week was released on bail of \$300 was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Evidence was given by Mr. J. D. Lloyd to the effect that the defendant was practically in charge of the servants' quarters at No. 4 Stewart Terrace, the Peak. It was in the servants' quarters of the premises that the plant for printing lottery tickets had been discovered by the Police. The witness resided on the premises in question, which are Government Quarters.

After other witnesses had been called, His Worship imposed a fine of \$500 and, in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour.

OPIUM CONCEALED IN THE CHAIN LOCKER.

Lance Sergeant Shannon, this afternoon, made an application to Mr. Wood for the confiscation of 323 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$3,230, which he and a party of Chinese constables, found in the chain locker of a steamer lying in the harbour.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Saturday.

LARCENY FROM CEMENT WORKS.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a Chinese to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks on the charge of stealing two bars of iron from the Green Island Cement Works at Hok-U.

THEFT OF JACKET.

A Chinese, who pleaded guilty to the theft of a jacket from No. 32, Queen's Road Central, was this morning sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Dyer Ball.

A CHAUFFEUR COMMITTED.

The case in which a licensed motor car driver named Ho Po was charged with manslaughter, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday.

After further evidence had been heard, the magistrate informed the defendant that the case would be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court and asked the defendant if he wished to make a statement.

The defendant then said that whilst he was driving motor car No. 28 on the Praya East, at about 8 p.m. on the 21st of last June, he saw a man and three women alight from a tram. Although his motor car was going very slowly he sounded his horn. The four persons, who had alighted from the tram saw his motor car. The man and two of the women drew back. There was a large crowd and they threatened to attack him. He therefore drove on and returned to the garage. He later reported to the No. 2 Police Station.

His Worship fixed the defendant's bail at five hundred dollars, as before.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

The "scarc" regarding the restriction of rubber exports was evidently unfounded. The position is that the Controller has reserved space during June in Far Eastern liners for two thousand tons of rubber from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. There is nothing to prevent these vessels taking more if they have the space. Further, the reservation applies presumably to British ships only, and it should be possible to make additional shipments by the merchantmen of other countries coming in these waters. The effect of the "scarc" has been seen in the Singapore rubber market, which may now perhaps recover.—*Malay Mail*.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of Helena Augusta Victoria, Lady May, (Commandant of No. 1 Hongkong Voluntary Aid Detachment) to be a Lady of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

(Sd.) E. RAINE,
Officer in Charge of District.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUBMARINES ATTACK U.S. TRANSPORTS.

PIRATE CRAFT SUNK BY GUNFIRE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

It is officially announced that German submarines twice attacked in force the transports carrying the members of the First Expedition but they were out-fought by the American destroyers. At least one submarine was destroyed, and the announcement states: "There is reason to believe that the accuracy of our fire sent others to the bottom. No American ship or life was lost."

For purposes of convenience the Expedition was divided into contingents, each including a naval escort designed to keep off raiders. In addition, an ocean rendezvous was arranged with American destroyers operating in European waters, to afford protection in the danger zone.

The first attack took place late at night, on June 22nd. What gives it a peculiarly disturbing significance is that our ships were attacked at a point well on the west side of the rendezvous in a part of the Atlantic presumed to be free from submarines. The darkness prevented counting, but at least a number of submarines gathered for what they deemed a slaughter. Our heavy gunfire scattered the enemy who launched at least five torpedoes.

In a second attack, a few days later, against another contingent, at a point beyond the rendezvous, the destroyers not only held the submarines at a safe distance but their speed resulted in the sinking of at least one, and oil and wreckage covered the sea after a shot had been fired at its periscope.

The destroyers used grenades which were timed to explode at a certain distance under the water.

AMERICAN FLAG FLOWN OVER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 4.

The King has ordered the American flag to be flown over the Houses of Parliament to-day.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.

An American battalion has arrived to participate in the Independence Day celebrations.

THE NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

DUTCH REPRESENTATIONS.

THE HAGUE, July 4.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council met to consider the extension of the danger zone in the North Sea, which Holland pointed out would make Dutch shipping round the north of England impossible.

The Foreign Minister announced that the British Government was giving its attention to the matter.

THE POTATO RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.

A section of the soldiers who refused to fire on the potato rioters were marched off by an officer amid the cheers of the crowd.

The market was guarded by troops yesterday and the disturbances were not renewed.

Most of the dock labourers struck as a protest against the method of distributing potatoes and the builders' labourers are striking in sympathy with them.

The Burgomaster has prohibited open-air meetings.

LATER.

The last potato riots were much more serious. The crowds looted the potatoes from the barges and rail trucks. Street battles occurred with the police. The soldiers came up, but the crowds were defiant and the women bared their breasts and dared the soldiers to shoot. Eventually the soldiers fired, killing one and wounding many. Three policemen were seriously injured.

AMNESTY TO AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.

The Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary has granted an amnesty to political prisoners.

"DISGRACEFUL PROFITS."

MR. BONAR LAW'S INVESTMENTS.

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to complaints in the House of Commons that the Government is ruining ship owners, said that it was absolutely disgraceful that any class, in war time, should be able to make such profits as he was about to disclose. He had invested £8,110 in fifteen companies, all running tramp steamers, and received £3,623 interest in 1915 and £3,847 in 1916, exclusive of excess profits. One steamer was sold or sunk. He had invested £200 in that ship, and, besides handsome dividends, he received a further £1,000.

LORD HARDINGE'S DEFENCE.

PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, July 4.

The *Daily Telegraph* refrains from criticising Lord Hardinge for forestalling the general debate, because no moment could be too soon for insisting on the magnitude of India's contribution to the war. The paper points out that Lord Hardinge was silent on one matter, which general common sense would have set upon as the most deplorably weak and unbusinesslike of all the administrative facilities with which the Commissioners have dealt, namely the practice of governing the Indian Empire, to say nothing of conducting a military effort of unparalleled magnitude, from the top of a hill in the Himalayas. The paper says that a thorough reform of the higher command in the administration of India, which is a proved and pressing necessity, should first include the removal of this strange institution.

The *Morning Post* says that it is a pity Lord Hardinge has not resigned, for he is condemned by an impartial tribunal and his position in these circumstances cannot add strength to the Foreign Office.

THE CONFERENCE REGARDING PRISONERS OF WAR.

MOST BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

THE HAGUE, July 4.

It is reported that the British and German Conference relating to prisoners of war has resulted in agreements most beneficial to both combatant and civilian prisoners. The result of the discussions, which included the question of the extension of the system of internment in neutral countries, punishments and reprisals, had been to remove various misapprehensions.

The Queen of Holland received the Delegates in separate audience on Saturday. It is officially announced that Holland has offered to receive a maximum of 15,000 prisoners. The Delegates gratefully received the offer.

The Foreign Minister, presiding at the closing meeting, in a speech, dwelt on the conciliatory spirit of the negotiators. He reminded the Delegates that the belligerents could always count on Holland's assistance in bringing them together for similar purposes.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES AT ST. LOUIS.

NEW YORK, July 4.

The total casualties at East St. Louis will probably never be known, as many were incinerated. So far, the bodies of 24 negroes and three whites have been recovered. The situation appears to be in hand.

COTTON TRADE SATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

LONDON, July 4.

The Cotton Trade is very satisfied with the Government control generally, but the opinion is that, as there is plenty of cotton abroad, the Government should make a big effort to provide ships to fetch it so as to keep the 800,000 cotton mills, employing 800,000 workers, going.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colours and the Chamberlain's Remedy needs no glaring heading to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

LARGE CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 3.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, announces the successful continuance of the offensive in the direction of Zolochov. It records the capture yesterday of 6,300 officers and men, twenty one guns, sixteen machine guns and several mine throwers. Prisoners continue to come in.

FURTHER RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 3.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states: "Yesterday after a severe battle, we occupied Presovce, also strongly fortified positions on the heights west and south-west of Zborov and the fortified village of Korshidun. We penetrated three lines of trenches and the enemy retired across the Little Strypa. We captured positions to the west of Uzhovka. A Zeppelin dropped twelve bombs on Venden."

PROBABLE FALL OF BRZEZANY.

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The enemy are reported to be evacuating Brzezany, which is invested on three sides. Konichy is situated ten miles from Brzezany. Units of four Russian armies are co-operating in the Galician advance, covering a front approximating 20 miles.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says: "Fighting activity has increased in the Riga and Smolensk regions. Strong artillery activity is proceeding in the middle of the Stockhol and the Zlotolipa. Russian attacks on the Kovel-Luck Railway failed heavily."

In East Galicia the battle continues to go forward across the heights on the west bank of the Strypa. The Russian masses have succeeded in extending to the north the gap made in our lines on the previous day. The Russian attacks on Konichy broke down before our new positions.

The enemy has not repeated his attacks against the heights of Brzezany.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports: "There was lively artillery activity between the Stockhol and Harajowka. New strong Russian attacks at Brzezany failed heavily."

APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The All Russian Workmen and Soldiers Congress appeals to everybody to support the offensive by doing everything to help the Army, and it urges the soldiers in the rear to prepare to reinforce the front-line troops. Meanwhile, the Government appeals to the Navy "in the danger which threatens Russia" to emulate the Army and prove that liberty has not weakened it.

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 3.

A French communiqué says: "Yesterday evening, after bombardment, the Germans made a series of violent attacks on the trenches which we had reoccupied on both sides of the Paisy-Ailles Road. A most violent night-long struggle ended, in the complete defeat of the enemy. We maintained all our positions. The artillery duel increased in intensity at midnight at Hill 304 in the Avocourt Wood sector. The Germans in the early morning attacked on a front of 500 metres at the south-eastern extremity of the wood, but our fire smashed the assaulting waves, which were unable to reach our lines."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says that two French attacks south-east of Cerny broke down.

RAIDS BY BRITISH.

LONDON, July 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We successfully carried out a raid to the west of Havrincourt and northward of Nieuport. We drove off an attack to the south of Coquel River."

ANOTHER BOMB PLOT IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.

The authorities are investigating another bomb plot and in this connection have arrested a Swedish officer and his alleged accomplices.

The Government denies M. Banting's allegation that the Swedish Foreign Minister is implicated.

SEY ARRESTED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 3.

The Press Bureau announces that Alfred Sey, a Norwegian, has been arrested in London on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany. The case is regarded as one of grave importance. Sey will be dealt with by Court Martial.

THE POTATO RESTRICTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 4.

Lord Blundell will abolish the potato restrictions for restaurants.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LORD HARDINGE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Hardinge expressed the opinion that the Mesopotamia Commission had not given sufficient prominence to the unexampled effort of India at the outset of the war, and to the generosity of her contributions of every kind, which had necessarily hampered her operations elsewhere. The Report had inadequately weighed the risks and preoccupation of the Indian Government in 1914 and 1915 in connection with internal and frontier affairs. India's military expenditure before the war exceeded the maximum fixed, and had increased, during the war, beyond a point which his financial advisers considered safe.

The Government of India had strongly opposed the advance to Bagdad without reinforcements, but the maintenance of their veto had not been justifiable in view of the obvious political advantages and expediency of the capture of Bagdad; also, in view of strong pressure from Home, and the unanimity of military opinion in favour of the advance. The inadequacy of the river transport was only revealed when it was too late to make it good, although everything possible was done to remedy it. The local military authority did not raise this as an objection to the advance. Regarding the "medical break-down," which had caused him the deepest pain and sorrow, he confessed that he had been completely deceived by misleading reports from the front, but the moment he knew the truth he made every effort to remedy this.

DUTCH POTATOES.

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.

There has been another potato demonstration. Windows were broken and potato storehouses and a jewellery shop were plundered. Mounted police fired in the air and the demonstrators dispersed on a promise being made that the Minister of the Interior would receive a deputation.

ARGENTINE STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, July 3.

It is officially learned that the Argentine steamer *Zoro* was sunk by gun-fire in the Atlantic, outside the German war zone, on June 22. Evidence of the steamer's nationality was demonstrated to the commander of the submarine prior to the sinking. The cargo consisted of wool, destined for Switzerland.

A French steamer picked up fourteen of the crew in a life-boat. The Captain and the remainder of the crew were landed at a port on the 2nd inst.

PROPOSED ALLIED CONFERENCE ON PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that communications were proceeding between Great Britain and Russia regarding the proposed Conference of the Allies on peace terms.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

WINDING UP GALLOPS.

Interest is increasing daily in the Gymkhana Meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon, and those best able to judge are of opinion that the sport provided will be as good as ever and the racing both keen and close. Yesterday and to-day the ponies which will compete were given their winding up gallops, the times of which are appended:—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th.
TOWNS MOUNT, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 39.3; 1.13.3; 1.50.4; 2.24.2; last 33.3.
ANTICIPATION, Kremer, 1 mile, 44, 1.27.2; 2.03.9; 2.43.3; last 33.2.
TITTLER MOORE, Adams, 1 mile, 35, 1.11.2; 1.48; 2.21; last 33.
AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, Seth, 1 mile, 39, 1.09.2; 1.41.3; last 32.1.
MAGIE DALLIA, Seth, and CHOICE DALLIA, boy, 1 mile, 33.1; 1.04.3; last 31.2.
THURSDAY, JULY 5th.
JACK, boy, 1 mile, 30, 1.14, 1.40; last 35.
SKEIN, boy, 1 mile, 30, 1.12, 1.45.2; last 33.2.
COPPOW'S WALK, Gegg, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14, 1.47.2; last 33.2.
KNO DICK, boy, 1 mile, —, 1.08.2.
OAK BAY, boy, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.09.2, 1.42.2; last 33.
PUGHFIELD, Seth, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.16.2, 1.47.2; last 32.
HORN HORN, Sutton (1), and CLOUDELANDS, Barton (2), 1 mile, 37, 1.10.2, 1.48.1; last 32.4.
MAGIE DALLIA, Seth, 1 mile, 41, 1.19, 1.55.2, 2.29; last 33.3.
NEW AILY, Barton (1), and BEN BONE, boy (2), 1 mile, 34.2, 1.07.2, 1.42.1; last 34.4.
CHOICE DALLIA, boy, 1 mile, 41, 1.19, 1.55.3, 2.00; last 34.2.
BRI, Barton, 1 mile, 39.0, 1.13.4, 1.47.1; last 33.0.
WHIRREN IN, boy, 1 mile, 37.1, 1.09.1; last 32.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In the House of Commons last month,

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck raised the question of efforts to secure the release of civilian and military prisoners in the hands of the Germans. At Hahleben there were forty to sixty people sleeping in a horse-box, and ninety in a long, low loft. Many were losing their eyesight, and a great many were losing their health, and a large proportion were suffering from nervous breakdown, while some had actually gone out of their minds. But for the sympathy of the Government, these people never need have been at Hahleben at all. Could it not be arranged that these prisoners should be sent to some neutral country? He could not help feeling that objections of neutral countries could be smoothed away.

Mr. Jefferies-Hicks supported the plea put forward by Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck. In this matter Lord Newton was not the right man in the right place. He had not the feeling with regard to Germany that they would wish to see in a man who had to deal with the question of our prisoners. Lord H. Cecil said it was a mistake that a decision on this matter should rest with naval and military opinion. It was not enough when considerations of humanity arose to answer that military considerations would not allow it. When he thought of the terrible position of these prisoners, he had no patience to listen to dry official answers, which did not seem to indicate that any real effort was being made to bring about their release. He hoped that after the war there would be a strict inquiry into this as well as into many other matters. Every official concerned should be required to justify himself against the charge of having been inhumanly indifferent in this matter, and if they were not able to do so, they should receive the punishment due to those who had shown themselves indifferent to the claims of humanity.

DIFFICULT AND PAINFUL QUESTION.

Mr. J. F. Hope said, this question was as difficult as it was painful. It was impossible to contemplate not only without concern but without horror the state of very many of our fellow-countrymen who had been in captivity in Germany for more than 24 years. The main difficulty was the attitude of the German Government in refusing to have anything to say to a man-for-man exchange. The German Government would only consent to a block or wholesale exchange. There were now in Germany 3,800 British civilian prisoners. In England there were 2,200 German civilian prisoners interned, and there were 7,000 more German civilian prisoners in other parts of the Empire. Even on the assumption that one-third of these prisoners on both sides did not desire to be repatriated on a block exchange, there would be a balance in favour of Germany of over 20,000 men, equal to more than a whole British division—of whom comparatively few could not do useful auxiliary national service behind the lines. He held out no hope that any general block exchange of civilian prisoners on both sides could be entertained.

There had been a scheme of repatriation of invalided civilians, under which 650 had been repatriated. If that scheme could be carried further we stood to get 650 or 750 more. It was again the attitude of the German Government was discouraging. Lord Newton, however, was urging that every opportunity should be taken to see that the scheme was not discarded. The Government saw no objection to extending the neutral internment system to civilian prisoners, and if any success came of the new proposal as to military prisoners they would endeavour to extend the new arrangement to meet the most pressing cases among civilians.

A QUININE SCANDAL.

A Batavia wire of June 14 says: "The Nieuwveen Dec. Dag states: 'It is not generally known that the Bandoeng quinine manufactory, which, in recent years, has made enormous war profits, has had the impudence to raise the price of its products (sulphate and muriate of quinine) by from 60 to 70 per cent. This is of great public importance. It will be remembered that the prices of quinine were raised twice the first time in 1911, and the second time in 1913. There was a reason for this increase, owing to the higher price of the bark used in the manufacture of the planters. To-day's increase in price is utterly unreasonable. The raw material has not become dearer. There has been no export of bark and, as a consequence, the stores are granulated full. The Government would be well advised to act energetically on behalf of the public, either by prohibiting the export of quinine, or by fixing a maximum price for it. The lawless sale, laissez aller way of doing things has caused much criminal arbitrariness in these war days, but when this arbitrariness lays its hands on an absolutely indispensable remedy and one which is there in superabundance, it is time to act and to act forcibly.'

THE SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

REPORT FOR 1916.

The accounts of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., for last year show a profit of 248,123, which compares with 231,034 for the year 1915. The Directors recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent, making 10 per cent. for the year. It is mentioned in the Report that the loss by exchange on subsidiary coinage in 1916 was 236,750 lbs. 3d. equal to 12.11 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

The Report also states that the service of railway electric cars continues to be operated successfully on a route approximately one mile in length. The General Manager is of opinion that a considerable expansion of the Company's business can be brought about by extending the length of route operated by this form of traction, and an application has been made to the Municipal Council for the necessary powers, which may be exercised when conditions as regards transport and the cost of construction are less exceptional than at present.

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BRITISH POWERS TO CHECK SEDITION IN CHINA.

A new Order-in-Council has just been promulgated Article II of which reads:—

"Where in the opinion of the Minister there are reasonable grounds for believing that any British subject has acted, or is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, or to the defence, peace, or security of His Majesty's dominions or of any part of them, the Minister may by order in writing direct that such person—

(a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order;
(b) shall reside or remain in any area so specified;
(c) shall conduct himself in such manner, or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as may be specified in such order;
(d) shall be detained in custody in such place as may be specified in the order; and the person so detained shall be deemed for all purposes to be in legal custody."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Friday, July 6th.—Classes 12, 14 and 15, at Queen's College at 5.45 p.m. Class 12 will not be examined.
(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,
Acting D.S.P. (R.)

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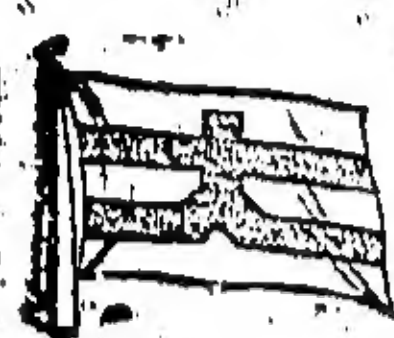
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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line: For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA. Leaving July 10th, at 10 a.m. "HAWAII MARU" Leaving July 10th, at 10 a.m. "CANADA MARU" Leaving July 10th, at 10 a.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy. "SOSU MARU" Thursday, 5th July, at 9 a.m. "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 8th July, at 10 a.m. Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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STEAMERS	DISPLACEMENT	DATE
"WILHELM" 8,000 tons	8th July	
"REINBRANDT" 10,000 tons	18th July	
"GOETTER" 8,000 tons	1st August	
"KINDJANI" 10,000 tons	15th August	
"VONDEL" 10,000 tons	28th September	
"KONINGINER NEDERLANDEN" 10,000 tons	28th September	

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class passengers.

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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAK HOI & HAIPHONG	KAIHONG	July 7, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHEI	July 8, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 12, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	KUICHOV	July 13, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 15, Daylight

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Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, July 6, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via FOCHOW	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	SUNDAY, July 8, Daylight
MANILA	YUESSANG	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.

Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly, for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits to Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th July at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 14th July at 12 Noon.

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The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 2nd July at 3 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 7th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 19th July, 1917.

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Hongkong, July 2, 1917.

1917.

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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU, Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU, Capt. Yohikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Hano, Tons 16,000	SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 a.m.
	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomimaru, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
	KYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 24th July, at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Toki, Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 14th July.
KORE	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Nagaya, Tons 8,000	TUESDAY, 10th July.

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